

A New Species of *Hydrobaenus* (*Chaetocladius*)
from Connecticut with Notes on related Forms.
(Diptera, Chironomidae)

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A small collection of midges submitted to me for determination by Dr. S. W. Bromley contained two species closely resembling each other. One of these, *Diplocladius cultriger* Kieffer, first described from Europe, was recorded by me from New York about ten years ago on the basis of two reared specimens. The other could not be identified with any described species and therefore is herewith described as new. Although resembling each other in color, size, and other superficial features, *D. cultriger* differs in having short, but densely pubescent eyes, squama without a fringe of hairs, the hypopygium of the male with dististyles doubled and the basal lobe on the inner side of the basistyles long and free. All the specimens of both species were collected on a warm late afternoon in March as they were swarming over a stony, springy area in the young oak woods about 100 yards north of the laboratory of the Bartlett Tree Expert Co. in North Stamford.

The generic name *Hydrobaenus* adopted here was first used for a small European midge that recently has been considered by the late Dr. F. W. Edwards of the British Museum as congeneric with *Orthocladius* Van der Wulp and *Spaniotoma* Philippi. Since the term *Hydrobaenus* was proposed many years before either of the others it takes precedence.

***Hydrobaenus* (*Chaetocladius*) *stamfordi* n. sp.**

Male. Black, including mouth parts, palpi, antennae, legs, and hypopygium; the narrow margins of the prescutellar space, a narrow longitudinal line in this space, and between the scutellar vittae, the humeri, and very narrow incisions of the abdomen, more or less pollinose, most conspicuous when viewed obliquely. Halteres gray to blackish. Wings hyaline, veins brownish.

Eyes bare; palpi four-segmented; antennal ratio 2.0 to 2.2, no long hairs at apex of terminal segment, a few curved pre-apical sense bristles. Pronotal median incision present. Wings with microtrichia, visible under magnification of 400 to 500 diameters. Costa only slightly produced, first branch of the radius ends at the level of the tip of the second branch of the cubitus, second branch of the radius ends beyond the mid-distance between the tips of the first and third branches, media ends slightly behind the wing tip, r-m crossvein somewhat oblique, cubital fork slightly proximad of the crossvein, anal vein produced far beyond the level of the cubital fork. Lobe of wing large and right angled, the cilia ending slightly distad of the middle of the mesal margin of the lobe. Squama fringed. Hypopygium (Figure 1) with the distal margin of the very prominent inner lobe of the basistyle more or less at right angles to the longitudinal axis; anal point bare, slender, about half as long as the dististyle. Ratio of fore basitarsus to the tibia 0.65-0.7; fore tarsi not bearded; empodium well developed, nearly as long as the claws. Length 3.5 mm., wing 3.2 mm.

Female. Similar to the male in coloring. Antennae seven segmented, seventh segment slightly less than twice the sixth in length; sense bristles more than a half longer than the diameter of the segment (Figure 2); one whorl of long bristles on each flagellar segment except the last, seventh segment with eight to ten sense bristles, other segments with fewer. Wing venation as with the male; the radius and its branches (except the second) with a row of small, regularly but sparsely placed bristles. Halteres pale gray. Length 2.5 mm., wing 3 mm.

North Stamford, CONNECTICUT. March 1945. Dr. S. W. Bromley, collector. Holotype, allotype, and paratypes in the Cornell University collection; two paratypes in the collection of the U. S. National Museum.

This species resembles the European *H. pigra* Goetghebuer but differs in the antennal ratio of the male and in having a larger and differently formed inner lobe of the basistyle of the hypopygium. The North American species most nearly resembling it have in common the following characters in the male.

Black, usually without yellow markings; unmarked wings; posterior branch of radius extending beyond the level of tip of anterior branch of the cubitus; r-m crossvein slightly oblique; anal vein ending far beyond the level of the cubital fork; fore leg ratio exceeding 0.6; fore tarsi not bearded; a well developed empodium. The males of species recorded from the eastern states most nearly resembling *H. stamfordi* may be distinguished by the characters given below.

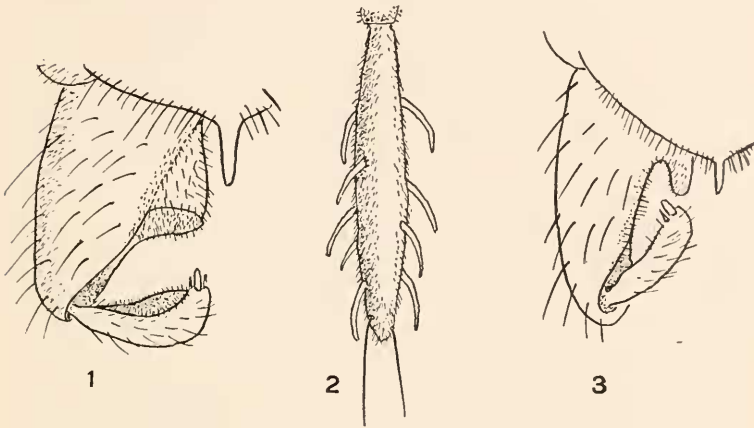


Fig. 1. *Hydrobaenus stamfordi*, hypopygium of male.

Fig. 2. *H. stamfordi*, seventh antennal segment of female.

Fig. 3. *H. nivoriundus*, hypopygium of male.

1. Anal point of tergite of hypopygium sparsely long haired. . (2)
 Anal point bare; wings with microtrichia visible under a magnification of 500 diameters. (4)
2. Halteres dark; fore leg ratio 0.8; inner lobe of basistyle slender, rounded apically. *nigritus* (Mall.)
 Halteres pale; leg ratio 0.75 or less. (3)
3. Pronotum and humeri yellow; wings whitish; leg ratio 0.75; length 2.5 mm. *lacteipennis* (Mall.)
 Thorax of male dark (of female with yellow between the thoracic vittae); halteres yellow; antennal ratio 2; leg ratio 0.7 to .73; inner lobe of basistyle resembling that of *H. nivoriundus* but broader at base (as shown in Figure 5a, Edwards, 1929, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, page 329);

- anal point of last tergite more than half as long as the distyle; length 3 mm.....*obumratus* (Joh.)
4. Anal point of hypopygium small and slender (Figure 3), inner lobe of basistyle thumblike; antennal ratio 2.5; leg ratio 0.75-0.8.....*nivoriundus* (Joh.)
- Anal point about half as long as dististyle, inner lobe of basistyle very prominent (Figure 1); antennal ratio 2-2.2; leg ratio 0.65-0.7.....*stamfordi* n. sp.

Rhodesiella: A Genus New to the Western Hemisphere (Diptera: Chloropidae)

By CURTIS W. SABROSKY, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture

The genus *Rhodesiella* Adams (= *Macrostyla* Lioy preoccupied, *Merosciniis* De Meijere, *Aspistyla* Duda) is a large and common genus that ranges widely in a number of species throughout Ethiopian and Indo-Australian regions. To date, however, no specimens properly referable to this genus have been recorded from the Western Hemisphere. The South American species that have been so identified belong to a different genus. It is therefore of interest to record the occurrence in southeastern United States of a characteristic species of true *Rhodesiella* and to correct the South American records.

When the first specimens were found, in material collected at Orlando, Fla., it was thought possible that it was a species introduced from Africa. Later, two specimens of the same species were collected at Raleigh, N. C., by C. S. Brimley. Detailed comparison with African species shows that the American specimens represent an undescribed form.

Rhodesiella brimleyi, new species

Male, female. Shining black, only the antenna (except for the infuscated apex of the third segment), stalk of the halter, knees narrowly, distal fourth to third of all tibiae, and all tarsi, yellow; fore tibiae paler than the others and not so distinctly